UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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ANNE V. DOUGHERTY
3173 CEDAR RD.
Yorktown Heights, NY 10598

EXAMINER
TAN, ALVIN H

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _14 January 2008_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-6,8-16,18 and 20-23_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-6, 8-16, 18, 20-23_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1.   Claims 1-6, 8-16, 18, and 20-23 have been examined and are rejected. This
Office action is responsive to the amendment filed on 1/14/08, which has been entered
in the above identified application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   Applicant's arguments, see *[pages 8-9]* of Applicant's remarks, filed 1/14/08, with
respect to the rejection of claims 1-6, 8-16, 18, and 20-23 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first
paragraph, have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claims 1-6,
8-16, 18, and 20-23 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, has been withdrawn.

3.   The correction(s) to claims 1-6, 8-16, 18, and 20-23 have been approved, and
the rejections to the claims under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, are withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all
obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claim 1-4, 6, 8-13, 15, 16, 18, and 20-23 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,684,087 (Yu et al) and U.S. Patent No.

6,941,382 B1 (Tuli).

Claims 1-4, 6, 8 (Method)

Claims 9-13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21 (System)

Claims 22, 23 (Device)

5-1.   Referring to claims 1, 9, and 22, Yu discloses in *[column 7: lines 1-23]* a method

and system for providing map service information from a server that is an Internet

source for map service information to a user device that has user input capabilities. Yu

discloses in *[column 7: line 57]* through *[column 8: line 17]* that the mobile device

generates and transmits a request to fetch an item of interest from the server. A user

input command to designate the item of interest (map service information) is inherently

received during the steps of generating and transmitting the request for an item of

interest. A server module 310 *[figure 3A]* performs traditional server processing as well

as protocol conversion processing from one communication protocol to another

communication protocol *[column 6, lines 4-8]*. The item of interest is fetched from a

resource 104 *[figure 3A]*, which may be another server device coupled on the landnet or

the Internet and typically provides hypermedia information including image data for

others to access *[column 7, lines 66-67; column 8, lines 1-7]*. Thus, the user input

command is inputted to access map service information, is transmitted to a command

processing means which is independent of said user device and server, and is interpreted and transmitted to a server.

In response to the request, Yu discloses in *[column 8: lines 18-31]* that map service information is provided on the server for the user device including service mapping parameters correlated for the input capabilities of the user input device. Yu explains in *[column 7: line 66]* through *[column 8: line 7]* that the request includes a device identification that identifies the device. In *[column 6: lines 30-58]*, Yu discloses that the device identification is linked to device parameters of the user device, which include the user input mechanism associated with the user device. Yu further discloses in *[column 7: lines 1-23]* that the map service information is preprocessed at the server with the parameters of the user device. Accordingly, the map service information is provided on the basis of the user input command transmitted to the server. Map service information is retrieved at said server *[column 8: lines 4-7]*.

Although Yu teaches modifying said map service information at a server module and sending the modified map service information from the server module to the user device *[column 6: lines 4-8; figure 3A]*, Yu does not expressly teach that the modification is done on the same server in which the original map service information was provided. This would require the reformatting of the map service information to be done at the server device coupled on the landnet or the Internet in which the hypermedia information including image data was provided. Tuli teaches a similar invention as that of Yu, for transmitting HTML images from a Web server to a portable device such that the HTML images are translated into a form more suitable for the

portable device *[column 1: lines 29-40]*. The translation is done at the Web server in which the HTML image was provided *[column 2: lines 19-26]* and when complete, transmits the resulting image to the portable device. This enhances data transfer and retrieval to and from user devices by allowing the newly modified and compressed image to be transmitted straight to the user device rather than having the whole HTML page transmitted to the proxy server "300", converted, and finally transmitted to the user device, as disclosed in Yu.

Since Yu teaches providing an effective interaction between two-way communication mobile devices and a data network such as the Internet *[Yu, column 2: lines 38-41]*, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the modification of the map service information on the same server in which the original map service information was provided and sending the modified map service information from said server to said user device, as taught by Tuli. This would enhance data transfer and retrieval to and from user devices by allowing the newly modified and compressed image to be transmitted straight to the user device rather than having the whole HTML page transmitted to the proxy server "300", converted, and finally transmitted to the user device.

5-2.   Referring to claim 2, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-67]* a database of user data, which is read when interpreting the user input command.

5-3.   Referring to claim 3, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed.

The user input command must inherently be stored temporarily while the device

identification is compared with values in the database of user data so that the

appropriate device parameters can be retrieved.

5-4.   Referring to claim 4, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu

further discloses in *[column 6: lines 26-67]* that the server manages the database of

user data. Accordingly, user accounts are added, deleted, and modified by the server.

5-5.   Referring to claim 6, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu

further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-58]* that the user data of the database comprises

a user identifier, the type of user device, and service mapping parameters.

5-6.   Referring to claim 8, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed. Yu

further discloses in *[column 8: lines 18-32]* that the user input device comprises a

keypad on phone. A user can further input commands by pressing buttons on the

keypad.

5-7.   Referring to claim 10, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed.

Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-67]* a database of user data, which is read

when interpreting the user input command.

5-8.   Referring to claim 11, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed.

The user input command must inherently be stored temporarily on the server while the

device identification is compared with values in the database of user data so that the

appropriate device parameters can be retrieved.

5-9.   Referring to claim 12, Yu and Tuli teach the invention substantially as claimed.

Yu further discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-67]* a database of user data, which is read

when interpreting the user input command.

5-10.   Referring to claims 13 and 15, Yu discloses in *[column 6: lines 26-67]* that the

server manages the database of user data. Accordingly, user accounts are added,

deleted, and modified by the server.

5-11.   Referring to claim 16, Yu discloses in *[column 6: lines 30-58]* that the user data of

the database comprises a user identifier, the type of user device, and service mapping

parameters.

5-12.   Referring to claim 18, Yu discloses in *[Figure 1]* that a system in accordance with

the disclosed invention comprises a personal computer *["110"]*, which has a QWERTY

keyboard.

5-13.   Referring to claims 20 and 21, Yu discloses in *[column 3: lines 53-60]* that the

user device can be a mobile phone or PDA.

5-14.   Referring to claim 23, Yu discloses in *[column 4: lines 20-45]* that the user device

is a phone form which commands can be sent by pressing buttons on a keypad of said

phone.

6.   Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

U.S. Patent No. 6,684,087 (Yu et al) and U.S. Patent No. 6,941,382 B1 (Tuli) as applied

to claims 2 and 13 above and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,782,253 (Shteyn et

al).

Claim 5 (Method)

6-1.   Regarding claim 5, Yu and Tuli fail to specifically disclose that the user data can

be modified by the user device. Shteyn, however, discloses in *[column 10: line 46]*

through *[column 11: line 15]* a system in which a user can initiate a change in

preferences or profiles that are stored in a remote database via a user device. Shteyn

explains in *[column 11: lines 1-7]* that users may typically want to access several sets of

profile information according to the user's activity (e.g. one group of settings might be

for work while another set might be for home). Accordingly, it would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the user

data with the user device as taught by Shteyn in combination with the teachings of Yu

and Tuli. Doing so would have been advantageous because it would have allowed

users to switch between several sets of preference or profile information as suggested

by Shteyn.

Claim 14 (System)

6-2.   Regarding claim 14, Yu and Tuli do not expressly teach that the user data can be

modified by the user device. Shteyn, however, discloses in *[column 10: line 46]* through

[column 11: line 15] a system in which a user can initiate a change in preferences or

profiles that are stored in a remote database via a user device. Shteyn explains in

[column 11: lines 1-7] that users may typically want to access several sets of profile

information according to the user's activity (e.g. one group of settings might be for work

while another set might be for home). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the user data with

the user device as taught by Shteyn in combination with the teachings of Yu and Tuli.

Doing so would have been advantageous because it would have allowed users to

switch between several sets of preference or profile information as suggested by

Shteyn.

Response to Arguments

7.   The Examiner acknowledges the Applicant's amendments to claims 1, 9, and 22.

Regarding independent claims 1, 9, and 22, the Applicants allege that the host

computer of Tuli (U.S. Patent No. 6,941,382 B1) is an intermediate server and is not the

source server for the image information. Contrary to Applicant's arguments, <u>Tuli teaches</u>

<u>that host computer 1 *[Tuli, figure 1]* may be a web server *[Tuli, column 2, lines 19-26].*</u>

<u>As is known in the art, web servers host information on the Internet and send out web</u>

<u>pages in response to HTTP requests from remote browsers.</u>

Applicant allege that there is no teaching or suggestion in Tuli that the Web

server or the Browser Translator performs the translation based on received user input

regarding user device capabilities. Contrary to Applicant's arguments, the <u>combination</u>

of Yu et al (US Patent No. 6,684,087) and Tuli are considered to teach the claim. <u>The</u>

<u>Tuli reference is used to show that translation of HTML images into a form more</u>

<u>suitable for a portable device may be done at the Web server in which an HTML image</u>

<u>is provided *[Tuli, column 2, lines 19-26].* When complete, the Web server transmits the</u>

<u>resulting image to the portable device.</u> <u>The actual translation of the web page is</u>

<u>performed using the same method as taught by Yu.</u> The translation method of Yu, as

disclosed in *[column 7: line 57]* through *[column 8: line 17],* comprises transmitting a

device identification that identifies the device. In *[column 6: lines 30-58],* Yu discloses

that the device identification is linked to device parameters of the user device, which

include the user input mechanism associated with the user device. <u>Yu further discloses</u>

<u>in *[column 7: lines 1-23]* that map service information is preprocessed at a link server</u>

<u>with the parameters of the user device. Accordingly, the map service information is</u>

<u>provided on the basis of the user input command transmitted to the server.</u> Performing

the translation method of Yu, on the Web server as taught by Tuli enhances data

transfer and retrieval to and from user devices by allowing the newly modified and

compressed image to be transmitted straight to the user device rather than having the whole HTML page transmitted to a proxy server "300", converted, and finally transmitted to the user device, as disclosed in Yu. Consequently, and given the broadest, most reasonable interpretation of their claim language, Yu and Tuli are still considered to teach claims 1, 9, and 22.

Applicant states that dependent claims 2-6, 8, 10-16, 18-21, and 23 recite all the limitations of the independent claims, and thus, are allowable in view of the remarks set forth regarding independent claims 1, 9, and 22. However, as discussed above, Yu and Tuli are considered to teach claims 1, 9, and 22, and consequently, claims 2-6, 8, 10-16, 18-21, and 23 are rejected.

Conclusion

8.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to <u>ALVIN H. TAN</u> whose telephone number is <u>(571)272-8595</u>. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 10:00-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dennis Chow can be reached on 571-272-7767. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AHT

Assistant Examiner
Art Unit 2173

/Tadesse Hailu/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2173